THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1799. [No. 1041.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

CINCINNATI.

THE Rhode-Island State Society of CINCINNATI will celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence at *Providence*, on the 4th Day of *July* next—A punctual and general Attendance of the Members of said Society on that Day, is requested at 9 o'Clock, *A. M.* at the State-House.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, June 20, 1799.

Office of the Newport Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend on the *Stock* of this Company will be declared due on Wednesday the 26th of June inſtant; and that the Amount thereof will be paid by the Subſcriber, after that Day, on Application at his Office.——But no Dividend will be paid, but on ſuch Shares as have had the Certificates exchanged, and been duly recorded, in Conformity to the Reſolve of the *Board of Directors*, of the 22d of May laſt. *By Order,*

J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

June 17th, 1799.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DON JOSEPH IGNATIUS DE VIAR, his Catholic Majeſty's Conſul General, having received Information, that all Goods or Merchandize of the Growth and Manufacture of Great-Britain, are moſt ſtrictly prohibited in his Majeſty's Dominions, has thought proper to give this Public Information, in Order that Merchants and others trading from the United States to any of ſaid Dominions may be particularly careful in having the Property ſo ſhipped, certified under Oath to being of the Growth and Manufacture of a neutral and friendly Power; otherwiſe they will involve themſelves in Difficulties, and ſubject their Property to Confiſcation. And, whereas, his Catholic Majeſty's, Conſul General, agreeable to the Inſtructions he has received, is held anſwerable for any illicit Importation effected under cover of ſuch a Certificate, he will be ſcrupulouſly cautious in certifying only to ſuch Goods as ſhall appear to be of the Deſcription aforeſaid.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1799.

N. B. It is to be underſtood, that each Conſul and Vice-Conſul are held anſwerable as above.

To be SOLD,

A HOUSE 28 Feet long, 26 Feet wide, and two Story high, having a good Well of Water; likewiſe one Acre of Land adjoining thereto, ſituate about Fifty Rods ſouthward of Howland's Ferry.——Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the above Premiſes, may know the Terms by applying to the Perſon in Poſſeſſion.

ELIZABETH DEVOL.

Tiverton, June 8, 1799.

To be SOLD,

A HOUSE, of 49 Feet by 20, with a Boat-Shop and other Buildings belonging thereto, near Howland's Ferry (ſo called).—For further Particulars, inquire of the Perſon in Poſſeſſion.

STEPHEN DEVOL.

Tiverton, June 8, 1799.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *James Gardner*, late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame before the 10th Day of July next; otherwiſe their reſpective Accounts will be put in the Hands of an Attorney, without Diſcrimination.

AMOS GARDNER, *Executor.*

South-Kingſtown, June 14, 1799.

RAN away, from the Subſcriber, laſt Thurſday Night, a Negro Woman, about 20 Years of Age, named SUKEY.—Whoever will take her up, and bring her home to the Miller, ſhall have TEN CENTS Reward.

PEREGRINE WHITE.

All Perſons are forbid harbouring or ſecreting the ſaid Wench, as they will anſwer therefor at their Peril.

Little-Compton, June 12, 1799.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

W. R. WILDER,

Sign of the BIBLE *and* ANCHOR, *Thames-Street,*

HAS juſt received by the laſt Arrivals from London, about 300 Volumes of the lateſt Publications, conſiſting of Hiſtory, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, &c. &c.—which are in Addition to his former Collection offered for Circulation.

Alſo, a General Aſſortment of Books, in the various Branches of Literature, for Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, together with a very general Aſſortment of well-choſen Stationary.

With a Variety of other Articles, ſuch as freſh Raiſins, per Box; Spaniſh Segars per Box or 100, of the firſt Quality, and moſt delicious Flavour; beſt perfumed and plain Hair-Powder, per Dozen or ſingle; Morocco Skins; Trunks of various Sizes, &c. &c.

Newport, June 17, '99.

MOORE & GREEN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A VERY handſome, and pretty general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon.

A great Variety of Hard Ware, and Groceries of all Kinds.

Weſt-India & New-England Rum, } the Caſk.

Brandy, Gin and Wines, by }

Raiſins by Ditto.

Pimento & Pepper, by the Bag.

Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, and Allum, by Cwt.

Beef & Pork by the Barrel.

Salt-Petre'd Hams.

Coarſe & fine Salt.

And a large Aſſortment of Glaſs and Crockery Ware; ſo cheap as no doubt will be approved by their Cuſtomers.

Newport, June 15, 1799.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE, to the Soap-Boiling and Tallow-Chandler's Buſineſs,

A LAD, about 12 or 14 Years of Age, to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Inquire of

JOHN MARSH.

Who has for Sale,

Six Hundred Buſhels of CORN—and 20,000 SHINGLES and CLAPBOARDS—and has to Let, a very good HORSE & CHAISE, and SADDLE-HORSE.

Newport, June 17, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the Town of Jamestown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims which may be exhibited againſt the Eſtate of *Stanvel Hopkins*, late of ſaid Jamestown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Nine Months being allowed for that Purpoſe; do hereby notify all Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above Period.

WILLIAM BATTEY,

DANIEL WEEDEN, jun.

Thoſe indebted to the above Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

Duncan Hopkins, Adm'r.

Jamestown, June 8, 1799

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Peleter's Wharf,

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Orders, may rely upon ſupplying them with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for paſt, and begs a future Favours.

Newport, April 29, '99.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

To the PEOPLE of AMERICA.

IN 1372 Edward III. directed, on a ſpecial occaſion, all the ſhips in the ſeveral ports of England, of the ſize of 20 tons and upwards, to be taken up for his ſervice. Hence it appears that the ſhipping of England was very inconſiderable at that time.

In the year 1400 we find an Engliſh ſhip in the Baltic mentioned to be of 200 tons burthen, which was valued at £400 ſterling. This ſhip was ſeized by the Hanſtowns, as treſpaſſing on the ſea of which they claimed the excluſive navigation.

When Henry V. prepared to invade France in 1415, he took up all the ſhipping in England of 20 tons and upwards, and hired veſſels alſo in Holland and Zealand. To tranſport his army of 30,000 men required 1600 ſail—which ſhows the ſmallneſs of the ſhips. Indeed at that day cannon were not uſed on board of ſhips.

In 1449 we read of ſhips of 900 tons burthen; but authors ſuppoſe they were built by the Hanſeatics. And in 1455 a Swediſh ſhip of 1000 tons burthen was permitted to enter the ports of England. So little commercial intercourſe was held in thoſe times, that a ſpecial licenſe for this ſhip to enter and trade in England was obtained of Henry VI. by his Swediſh Majeſty.

Altho' armed ſhips began to be uſed in the 15th century, fleets made an inconſiderable figure, even at a later period. But we have an account of the fleet of Henry VIIIth of England and Ferdinand of Spain in 1511, by which it appears that one ſhip called the Regent was of 1000 tons burthen, four others of the Engliſh ſhips were of 4 and 500 tons—the Spaniſh ſhips, 45 in number, were none of them above 300 tons, and moſt of the Engliſh ſhips were of leſs ſize. At this period, therefore, the largeſt fleets of the greateſt nations in Europe correſponded with a modern convoy of two or three frigates, with 40 or 50 armed merchantmen and privateers.

From this period, however, we may date the origin of the Britiſh navy. Inſtead of taking up merchants' veſſels for defence, King Henry VIIIth eſtabliſhed a national navy, a navy office and commiſſioners, with dock-yard, and magizines.

In 1540 authors relate there were not in the river Thames, beſides the royal navy, more than four ſhips exceeding 120 tons.—Port holes were not uſed; the cannon were mounted on the upper decks, and on the prow and poop. The firſt iron ordnance caſt in England was in 1547; before which period braſs only was uſed.

As men are apt to run into extremes, from the uſe of ſmall ſhips, the powers of European into the uſe of large ones.—About the year 1654, the Swedes had forty ſhips of war in an engagement with the Danes, one of which carried 200 braſs cannon. But this was found unmanagable.

Until this time the Engliſh built few of their large ſhips. They purchaſed moſt of them from the Baltic towns. It is eaſy to conceive that an iſland, dependant on a naval force for defenſe, and on foreigners for ſhips, was never ſecure from invaſion.

The firſt ſhip built in England, of the ſize of 800 tons, was in 1597; and few ſhips of war at that time exceeded 200 tons.

At the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603, the royal navy of England conſiſted of 18 ſhips, the largeſt of which was of 1100 tons burthen, carrying 40 guns and 550 men.—The ſmaller ſhips were of 600 tons ſize, carrying 150 men and 30 cannon. In the courſe of the following reign, the navy was increaſed to the number of 27 ſhips.

About the beginning of the 17th century the fiſhery of Holland had become an object of immenſe value to that country. In 1615, the Dutch had 2000 ſail of buſſes and yachts now employed in the fiſhery on the coaſt of England and Scotland.—Their whole fiſhery in the north ſeas then employed 12,000 men. This early attention to the fiſheries may be conſidered as the foundation of the Dutch naval power, which, during the Commonwealth, threatened the exiſtence of the Engliſh navy.

In 1640 the navy of England, as ſtated by the printed orders of Parliament, conſiſted of nine ſhips, the largeſt of which carried 50 guns and 280 men—the others 40 and 36 guns; and ſeventeen ſmaller ſhips, none of which carried more than 28 guns, and the ſmalleſt only eight. Not more than one of theſe could in modern days, be admitted into a line of battle.

A great proportion of the ſhipping owned by the Engliſh as late as the year 1685 was foreign built—but in this year, a duty of 5s a ton was laid on all foreign built ſhips, to encourage ſhipbuilding at home.

Every man acquainted with Engliſh hiſtory, knows the obſtinate conteſts between the Engliſh and Dutch fleets in the time of the Commonwealth. Yet after thoſe wars, in 1660 the tonnage of the royal navy of England amounted only to 62,594 tons. From this period, however, the increaſe was rapid, and in 1688, it was 101,032 tons.

Here we begin to be able to compare the naval force of England with the commerce and revenues. From 1660 to 1688, the cuſtoms of England, which were then farmed, produced the net ſum annually of £. 555,752 ſterling, not equal to 2,500,000 dollars.

The receipts of duties enabled us to form ſome idea of the amount of the exports and imports; and it is very clear that at the revolution in 1688, the commerce of England was far inferior to the preſent commerce of the United States. Yet that country ſupported a navy of 100,000 tons, equivalent to more than 50 ſhips of the line, without incurring a public debt. The national debt in England commenced indeed ſoon after, by means of the long and fooliſh continental wars, in which William involved the nation. But it is evident, that the commerce of England, at that time, would have forever maintained a fleet of 30 ſhips of the line and frigates in proportion, without accumulating a debt by anticipations of revenue.

The preſent revenues of the United States, ariſing from import and tonnage, amount to *three times* the whole revenue of England at the Revolution. The amount of the whole revenue of England, from exciſe, land-tax, and impoſts, at that time, is not preciſely known; but as the ability to pay duties is in proportion to the commerce of a nation, we may from that form a tolerable eſtimate of the abilities of a nation to ſupport a navy.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY ARTICLES.

Of the utility of the Royal Humane Society in England, a judgment may be formed from a report, which ſtates the number of the reſuſcitated to be 2185. Of five hundred caſes of ſuicide, which had fallen under its cognizance, 350 have been recovered.

The learned reader may recollect a minute account of the horrible properties of the Bohon Upas, or poiſon tree of Java, by Foerſch, a Dutch naturaliſt. The poetical enthuſiaſt has probably by heart the terrific perſonification of the ſame tree, by the vivid imagination of Darwin; but the laborious exaggeration of the firſt, and the Ovidian fable of the ſecond author, are completely overthrown by the ſimple Statement of a ſober traveller. Inquiry has detected the illuſion, and Staunton, ſecretary to Macartney's Embaſſy, in a plain tale, expoſes the lie of a Dutchman, and the error of a poet. The government of Batavia propoſed an official query to the Javenese prince in whoſe territories this deleterious vegetable was aſſerted to be growing, who denied any knowledge of ſuch a production. In Java, the narrative of Foerſch is compared to the fabulous fabrication of Baron Munchauſen, and men ſmile at that early credulity which has given to "the moſt ſingular" a moſt ſignal power and a diabolical name.

A Mr. Haddock, has invented a new ſpecies of gun, which is inſerted in the body of a cane. It is extremely portable, and anſwers perfectly well all the purpoſes of that uſeful piece of furniture, as well as that of an elegant muſical inſtrument.

A female Quaker has ſtarted in the literary world, with a pamphlet, addreſſed to the women of England. Her name is RANDALL, and ſhe diſplays much learning, as well as uſeful reaſoning, in this her firſt literary effort.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

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ROBERT ROGERS, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, June 20, 1799.

Office of the Newport Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend on the *Stock* of this Company will be declared due on Wednefday the 26th of June inftant; and that the Amount thereof will be paid by the Subfcriber, after that Day, on Application at this Office.——But no Dividend will be paid, but on fuch Shares as have had the Certificates exchanged, and been duly recorded, in Conformity to the Refolve of the *Board of Directors*, of the 22d of May laft. *By Order,*

J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

June 17th, 1799.

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Philadelphia, June 10, 1799.

N. B. It is to be underftood, that each Conful and Vice-Conful are held anfwerable as above.

To be SOLD,

A HOUSE 28 Feet long, 26 Feet wide, and two Story high, having a good Well of Water; likewife one Acre of Land adjoining thereto, fituate about Fifty Rods fouthward of Howland's Ferry.——Any Perfon inclining to purchafe the above Premifes, may know the Terms by applying to the Perfon in Poffeffion.

ELIZABETH DEVOL.

Tiverton, June 8, 1799.

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A HOUSE, of 49 Feet by 20, with a Boat-Shop and other Buildings belonging thereto, near Howland's Ferry (fo called).—For further Particulars, inquire of the Perfon in Poffeffion.

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AMOS GARDNER, *Executor.*

South-Kingtown, June 14, 1799.

RAN away, from the Subfcriber, laft Thurfday Night, a Negro Woman, about 40 Years of Age, named SUKEY.—Whoever will take her up, and bring her home to her Maſter, fhall have TEN CENTS Reward.

PEREGRINE WHITE.

All Perfons are forbid harbouring or concealing the faid Wench, as they will anfwer therefor at their Peril.

Little-Compton, June 12, 1799.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

W. R. WILDER,

Sign of the BIBLE *and* ANCHOR, *Thames-Street,*

HAS juft received by the laft Arrivals from London, about 300 Volumes of the lateft Publications, conſiſting of Hiftory, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, &c. &c.—which are in Addition to his former Collection offered for Circulation.

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Newport, June 17, '99.

MOORE & GREEN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A VERY handſome, and pretty general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon.

A great Variety of Hard Ware, and Groceries of all Kinds.

West-India & New-England Rum, } the Caſk.
Brandy, Gin and Wines, by }
Raiſins by Ditto.
Pimento & Pepper, by the Bag.
Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, and Allum, by Cwt.
Beef & Pork by the Barrel.
Salt-Petre'd Hams.
Coarſe & fine Salt.

And a large Aſſortment of Glaſs and Crockery Ware; ſo cheap as no doubt will be approved by their Cuſtomers.

Newport, June 15, 1799.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE, to the Soap-Boiling and Tallow-Chandler's Buſineſs,

A LAD, about 12 or 14 Years of Age, to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Inquire of

JOHN MARSH.

Who has for Sale,

Six Hundred Buſhels of CORN—and 20,000 SHINGLES and CLAPBOARDS—and has to Let, a very good HORSE & CHAISE, and SADDLE-HORSE.

Newport, June 17, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the Town of Jameſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims which may be exhibited againſt the Eſtate of *Samuel Hopkins*, late of ſaid Jameſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Nine Months being allowed for that Purpoſe; do hereby notify all Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above Period.

WILLIAM BATTEY,
DANIEL WEEDEN, jun.

Thoſe indebted to the above Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

DORCAS HOPKINS, Adm'x.

Jamestown, June 8, 1799

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

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In 1449 we read of ſhips of 900 tons burthen; but authors ſuppoſe they were built by the Hanſeatics. And in 1455 a Swediſh ſhip of 1000 tons burthen was permitted to enter the ports of England. So little commercial intercourſe was held in thoſe times, that a ſpecial licenſe for this ſhip to enter and trade in England was obtained of Henry VI. by his Swediſh Majeſty.

Altho' armed ſhips began to be uſed in the 15th century, fleets made an inconſiderable figure, even at a later period. But we have an account of the fleet of Henry VIIIth of England and Ferdinand of Spain in 1511, by which it appears that one ſhip called the Regent was of 1000 tons burthen, four others of the Engliſh ſhips were of 4 and 500 tons—the Spaniſh ſhips, 45 in number, were none of them above 300 tons, and moſt of the Engliſh ſhips were of leſs ſize. At this period, therefore, the largeſt fleets of the greateſt nations in Europe correſponded with a modern convoy of two or three frigates, with 40 or 50 armed merchantmen and privateers.

From this period, however, we may date the origin of the Britiſh navy. Inſtead of taking up merchants' veſſels for defence, King Henry VIIIth eſtabliſhed a national navy, a navy office and commiſſioners, with dock-yards and magizines.

In 1540 authors relate there were not in the river Thames, beſides the royal navy, more than four ſhips exceeding 120 tons.—Port-holes were not uſed; the cannon were mounted on the upper decks, and on the prow and poop. The firſt iron ordnance caſt in England was in 1547; before which period braſs only was uſed.

As men are apt to run into extremes, from the uſe of ſmall ſhips, the powers of European into the uſe of large ones.—About the year 1654, the Swedes had forty ſhips of war in an engagement with the Danes, one of which carried 200 braſs cannon. But this was found unmanageable.

Until this time the Engliſh built few of their large ſhips. They purchaſed moſt of them from the Baltic towns. It is eaſy to conceive that an iſland, dependant on a naval force for defenſe, and on foreigners for ſhips, was never ſecure from invaſion.

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About the beginning of the 17th century the fiſhery of Holland had become an object of immenſe value to that country. In 1618, the Dutch had 3000 ſail of veſſels and 50,000 men employed in the fiſhery on the coaſt of England and Scotland.—Their whale fiſhery in the north ſeas then employed 12,000 men. This early attention to the fiſheries may be conſidered as the foundation of the Dutch naval power, which, during the Commonwealth, threatened the exiſtence of the Engliſh navy.

In 1646 the navy of England, as ſtated by the printed orders of Parliament, conſiſted of nine ſhips, the largeſt of which carried 50 guns and 280 men—the others 40 and 36 guns; and ſeventeen ſmaller ſhips, none of which carried more than 28 guns, and the ſmalleſt only eight. Not more than one of theſe could in modern days, be admitted into a line of battle.

A great proportion of the ſhipping owned by the Engliſh as late as the year 1685 was foreign built—but in this year, a duty of 5s. a ton was laid on all foreign built ſhips, to encourage ſhip-building at home.

Every man acquainted with Engliſh hiſtory, knows the obſtinate conteſts between the Engliſh and Dutch fleets in the time of the Commonwealth. Yet after thoſe wars, in 1660 the tonnage of the royal navy of England amounted only to 62,594 tons. From this period, however, the increaſe was rapid, and in 1688, it was 101,032 tons.

Here we begin to be able to compare the naval force of England with the commerce and revenues. From 1660 to 1688, the cuſtoms of England, which were then formed, produced the net ſum annually of £. 555,752 ſterling, not equal to 2,500,000 dollars.

The receipts of duties enabled us to form ſome idea of the amount of the exports and imports; and it is very clear that at the revolution in 1688, the commerce of England was far inferior to the preſent commerce of the United States. Yet that country ſupported a navy of 100,000 tons, equivalent to more than 50 ſhips of the line, without incurring a public debt. The national debt in England commenced indeed ſoon after, by means of the long and fooliſh continental wars, in which William involved the nation. But it is evident, that the commerce of England, at that time, would have forever maintained a fleet of 30 ſhips of the line and frigates in proportion, without accumulating a debt by anticipations of revenue.

The preſent revenues of the United States, ariſing from impoſt and tonnage, amount to *three times* the ſame duties in England at the Revolution. The amount of the whole revenue of England, from exciſe, land-tax, and impoſts, at that time, is not preciſely known; but as the ability to pay duties is in proportion to the commerce of a nation, we may from that form a tolerable eſtimate of the abilities of a nation to ſupport a navy.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY ARTICLES.

Of the utility of the Royal Humane Society in England, a judgment may be formed from a report, which ſtates the number of the reſuſcitated to be 2185. Of five hundred caſes of ſuicide, which had fallen under its cognizance, 350 have been recovered.

The learned reader may recollect a minute account of the horrible properties of the Bohon Upas, or poiſon tree of Java, by Foerſch, a Dutch naturaliſt. The poetical enthuſiaſt has probably by heart the terrific perſonification of the ſame tree, by the vivid imagination of Darwin; but the laborious exaggeration of the firſt, and the Ovinian fable of the ſecond author, are completely overthrown by the ſimple ſtatement of a ſober traveller. Inquiry has detected the illuſion, and Staunton, ſecretary to Macartney's Embaſſy, in a plain tale, expoſes the lie of a Dutchman, and the error of a poet. The government of Batavia propoſed an official query to the Javaneſe prince in whoſe territories this deleterious vegetable was aſſerted to be growing, who denied any knowledge of ſuch a production. In Java, the narrative of Foerſch is compared to the ludicrous falſehood of Baron Munchauſen, and men ſmile at that eaſy credulity which has given to "any nothing" a malignant power and a cabaliſtical name.

A Mr. Haddock, has invented a new ſpecies of organ, which is incloſed in the body of a table. It is extremely portable, and anſwers perfectly well all the purpoſe of that uſeful piece of furniture, as well as thoſe of an elegant muſical inſtrument.

A female Quaker has ſtarted in the literary world, with a pamphlet, addreſſed to the women of England. Her name is RANDALL, and ſhe diſplays much learning, as well as uſeful reaſoning, in this her firſt literary effort.

From the Charleston Daily Advertiser.

Orangeburgh District, June 1, 1799.

Mr. TIMOTHY,

I enclose you an extract from a letter I lately received from Mr. RUTLEDGE, and request you will publish it in your Gazette. Doing so will greatly oblige me and many of my neighbours, who are the constituents and friends of Mr. Rutledge.

Poplar-Grove, May 19, 1799.

"THE strong proofs of federalism I witnessed in my late ride through the districts of Orangeburgh and Beaufort, afforded me more pleasure than I can describe to you. Every man I conversed with, seemed quite weaned of all his former predilection for France, to be well satisfied with the administration of the federal government, to love his own country exclusively, and determined to defend her independence, in defiance of every hazard. I was highly flattered to find those of our fellow-citizens, who at a very awful crisis, had done me the honor to select me as their representative in our federal legislature, entertained such patriotic and honorable sentiments; as long as they shall prevail generally among our countrymen, their liberties will be safe, and we shall have nothing to fear from the anger, the ambition, or the avarice of France. In answer to your inquiry, whether we are to be at war or peace with that country, I can only give you my opinions on this interesting subject—they are, that the return of peace and the establishment of a well organized government will prove fatal to the members of the Directory and the two councils, and indeed to every man who participates in the administration of the present government of France; that they all very well know their reign, will be commensurate with the reign of anarchy and despotism; that they will not enter seriously into negociations with any of the powers at war with France, till constrained to do so by pecuniary embarrassments; and to ward them off as long as they possibly can, the French government will make war, (or threaten to do so) on every country from which there is the least chance of obtaining money.—The monies plundered from one state, furnish the means of destroying another, and thus loans and tributes have become as necessary for preserving the existing state of things in France, as carnage is for beasts of prey. If however there should fortunately be an ebb in the affairs of France, and her plundering career should be checked, she must immediately sheath the sword.——Her internal resources have failed, long ago; throughout the last year, the government and the war have been maintained by extrinsic aids: and from the countries which have been conquered, no further sacrifice can be obtained, for they have already surrendered their last shilling. At present, Portugal seems to stand at the head of the pillage list of the French government; and the vast deal of plunder lately got at Naples, will, I fear, enable them to make a successful invasion of Portugal. Whether the spoils of that country will determine the Directory to attempt an invasion of the territory of the United States; or whether they will pick a quarrel with Spain, and then add her to the list of ruined countries, and make French departments of the Floridas and Louisiana, we shall shortly know.—The want of a sufficient marine force will, I think, prove an insurmountable obstacle to an attack upon our territories; but if by any accident that should be overcome, I trust the wisdom and energy of government, and the union and republican firmness of our fellow-citizens, will dispense us from such dreadful visitations as afflict the many states of Europe which have been conquered, pillaged and enslaved, by the ambition, cupidity and tyranny of France.

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"The editors of the Aurora being by many suspected, (and by me sincerely believed) to be in the pay of France, it was not to be expected they would either acknowledge or applaud the patriotism of that portion of our fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, who have generally sacrificed every thing less dear than the love of their country, to the meritorious task of enforcing its laws. On the contrary, those who are acquainted with the jacobinic and exotic tempers of the Aurora must have expected to see, in that paper, every shaft of calumny and malice exhausted against our citizen soldiers, who arrayed themselves under the banners of their own government, against a band of rebels, stimulated to open insurrection by persons friendly to the views of France, and who, by every profligate contrivance their wit and wickedness can devise, are constantly exciting ungenerous suspicions against the legitimate acts of the federal government. If, however, my opinions are erroneous respecting the statements made in the Aurora of the Lancaster troop of horse, and they really did assault some of the citizens of Reading, without military cognizance having been taken of the delinquents, they are amenable to the civil authority, and the insulted citizens will obtain the advantage of having them tried by a jury of their neighbours, in the very town where the assault was committed, and before impartial judges. Our country being distinguished by a government of laws, an independent judiciary and an uninterrupted course of justice, the democratic printer of Reading, and the citizen soldier of Lancaster, will approach a tribunal of justice on equal terms, and with confidence of having the laws of their country impartially executed; for to the rich and the poor, and to all conditions of citizens, the measure of justice is the law of our land.

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The Emperor Paul has demanded with much haughtiness, the passage of the Russian army through the Prussian territories. But the King is inflexible in his principles of neutrality.

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From the instant of his arrival here Citizen Bruix, Minister of Marine, took every necessary measure to make himself acquainted with the situation of the port and navy at this place. He has this day published a proclamation addressed to the shipwrights and workmen of the port, in which he expresses his satisfaction at the activity which he has remarked in every quarter. The Proclamation concludes in these words:—"Let not your zeal relax; you have yet much to do. It is on the quickness of your labour, that the success of the expedition depends. A single day of inactivity may render it less certain. You see that the Executive Directory is constantly engaged in taking care of your interests and regular payments are a proof of its paternal solicitude."

The Minister has also addressed a Proclamation to the Fleet. It begins thus:—"It is a long time since the navy has been lost to the Republic. The Directory wished that a naval force should be created, and 24 ships are ready to sail. Let the enemies of the Great Nation tremble. The seamen are the worthy rivals of the soldiers, who have reduced Kings to submission. They will fight and conquer like their brothers in arms. The age of liberty is that of prodigies.—Has not the navy also its heroes to record? Has not France recently admired the splendid action of La Charante and La Bayonnaise, as well as the vigorous resistance of La Seine, and the division off Ireland? Citizens the day is come in which great efforts lead to great successes. The Directory and the whole Republic have their eyes fixed on you. Be subordinate to your commanders; be confident in your power and energy? Remember that you defend the best of causes, and that you fight against the most perfidous of Governments. While you are engaged in the service of the Republic the Directory will supply the wants of your families."

The Minister concludes by announcing, that in order to remove all delay in the distribution of prize money, and to enable the seamen more readily to enjoy the fruits of their triumphs, the Directory has resolved, That the value of one third of the prizes shall be paid to them immediately after the capture.

GLASGOW, March 9.

Mr. Spencer Smith, the British minister at Constantinople, and his brother Sir Sydney Smith have, by their intercession, obtained the release of forty-six French prisoners. In a letter of thanks to his Excellency, the Frenchmen say, "Europe need not be told all that your Excellency and your brother have done here in favour of the unfortunate French, in order to judge of the generosity of the nation whom you represent with so much credit to yourself." The Dutch Ambassador has been ordered to leave Constantinople.

PARIS, April, 20.

Gen Moreau is appointed to command the army of Helvetia, (Switzerland).

ARMY OF THE EAST.

Buonaparte, Member of the National Institute, and General in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, Cairo, 22 Pluviose—Feb. 16.

Citizens Directors,

We have learned by the way of Suez that six French frigates, which were cruising at the mouth of the Red Sea, had taken English prizes to the amount of more than twenty millions in value.

The Pamadam, which commenced yesterday, has been celebrated upon my part with the greatest pomp. I have discharged the same functions which the Pacha formerly had to perform.

Gen. Desaix is more than eighty myriameters from Cairo, and very near the cataracts. He is searching for the ruins of Thebes. I am every moment in expectation of official details of a battle he has had with the Mamelouks, and in which Murat Bey has been killed, and five or six Beys have been taken prisoners.

Gen. Andreoss & Citizen Berthollet, are on their return from an excursion to the Lakes of Natron, and the Convents of the Copts. They have made several extremely interesting discoveries; among others, some excellent natron, (native alkali) which the ignorance of the miners prevented them from before observing. This branch of the commerce of Egypt, will thence become still more important.

BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, April 20.

Advices were yesterday morning received from Plymouth, stating the arrival there of the St. Florenzo and Amelia frigates from a cruize, much disabled, having had an action on the 9th instant off Belisle, with three French frigates and a cutter, viz. La Vengeance, of 48 24 pounders, and 400 men; La Corniello, of 44 18 pounders; and La Semiliante, of 42 18 pounders, and a cutter gun vessel of 12 guns, the whole of which being near Houdie Rocks, and the batteries firing on our frigates, they escaped by running into the Loire, after an action of an hour and 20 minutes, in which they suffered very much in loss of men.

The St. Florenza had one killed and 18 wounded; the Amelia 2 killed and 10 wounded. Both ships suffered very severely in their masts and rigging. After the action, the St. Florenzo captured the Decade French brig, from which they obtained the names of the French squadron, and that the French commodore, with 100 men on board his ships were killed. The other ships suffered great loss of men, &c.

April 25.

The Hamburgh Mail which arrived yesterday, brought us further satisfactory intelligence from the different theatres of the war. The Austrians have, since the latter end of last month, been every where victorious. The battle which was fought on the 5th inst. between Verona and Mantua, of which we have hitherto only received unofficial accounts, terminated in the complete defeat of the French, who lost 2000 taken prisoners, 7 pieces of cannon, and an enormous number in killed and wounded. The Austrians, it is said, stormed the French camp. This battle had been preceded by several actions, the conclusion of all of which was to the advantage of the Austrians; the most important of these actions began on the 30th, but was not finished 'till the 31st; it cost the French more than 2500 prisoners, besides a great number killed and wounded. This ill fortune obliged the Republicans to evacute the port of Buffolengoon the 1st inst. and all those positions which they held between the Adige and the Lake of Garda. Our private letters from the Austrian army in Italy, which bring us the account of these events, inform us too, that such is the depression felt in the French army, that they no longer keep their ground even against a much inferior force. On the 2d, a serjeant and 12 men made 190 soldiers and 23 officers lay down their arms, and took them prisoners near Villafranca; similar instances have occurred in other places. In the affair of the 26th near Legnago, the French left nearly 3000 killed and wounded, as the Austrians gave no quarter to the Poles of the legion of Dombrowski, who were engaged in that battle. The Austrian army were on the 3d inst. 60,000 strong; and those troops full of enthusiasm, and very confident of success; that 23,000 Russians were expected to join them in a few days. A great number of deserters, chiefly Piedmontese and Swiss, were every day flocking to them from the French army. Part of Piedmont, and the whole of the States of the Church, were at open war with the

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BREST, March 29.

From the instant of his arrival here Citizen Bruix, Minister of Marine, took every necessary measure to make himself acquainted with the situation of the port and navy at this place. He has this day published a proclamation addressed to the shipwrights and workmen of the port, in which he expresses his satisfaction at the activity which he has remarked in every quarter. The Proclamation concludes in these words:—"Let not your zeal relax; you have yet much to do. It is on the quickness of your labour, that the success of the expedition depends. A single day of inactivity may render it less certain. You see that the Executive Directory is constantly engaged in taking care of your interests and regular payments are a proof of its paternal solicitude."

The Minister has also addressed a Proclamation to the Fleet. It begins thus:—"It is a long time since the navy has been lost to the Republic. The Directory wished that a naval force should be created, and 24 ships are ready to sail. Let the enemies of the Great Nation tremble. The seamen are the worthy rivals of the soldiers, who have reduced Kings to submission. They will fight and conquer like their brothers in arms. The age of liberty is that of prodigies.—Has not the navy also its heroes to record? Has not France recently admired the splendid action of La Charante and La Bayonnaise, as well as the vigorous resistance of La Seine, and the division off Ireland? Citizens the day is come in which great efforts lead to great successes. The Directory and the whole Republic have their eyes fixed on you. Be subordinate to your commanders; be confident in your power and energy? Remember that you defend the best of causes, and that you fight against the most perfidous of Governments. While you are engaged in the service of the Republic the Directory will supply the wants of your families."

The Minister concludes by announcing, that in order to remove all delay in the distribution of prize money, and to enable the seamen more readily to enjoy the fruits of their triumphs, the Directory has resolved, That the value of one third of the prizes shall be paid to them immediately after the capture.

GLASGOW, March 9.

Mr. Spencer Smith, the British minister at Constantinople, and his brother Sir Sydney Smith have, by their intercession, obtained the release of forty-six French prisoners. In a letter of thanks to his Excellency, the Frenchmen say, "Europe need not be told all that your Excellency and your brother have done here in favour of the unfortunate French, in order to judge of the generosity of the nation whom you represent with so much credit to yourselves." The Dutch Ambassador has been ordered to leave Constantinople.

PARIS, April, 20.

Gen Moreau is appointed to command the army of Helvetia, (Switzerland).

ARMY OF THE EAST.

Buonaparte, Member of the National Institute, and General in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, Cairo, 22 Pluviose—Feb. 16.

Citizens Directors,

We have learned by the way of Suez that six French frigates, which were cruizing at the mouth of the Red Sea, had taken English prizes to the amount of more than twenty millions in value.

The Ramadam, which commenced yesterday, has been celebrated upon my part with the greatest pomp. I have discharged the same functions which the Pacha formerly had to perform.

Gen. Desaix is more than eighty myriameters from Cairo, and very near the cataracts. He is searching for the ruins of Thebes. I am every moment in expectation of official details of a battle he has had with the Mamelouks, and in which Murat Bey has been killed, and five or six Beys have been taken prisoners.

Gen. Andreossi & Citizen Berthollet, are on their return from an excursion to the Lakes of Natron, and the Convents of the Copts. They have made several extremely interesting discoveries; among others, some excellent natron, (native alkali) which the ignorance of the miners prevented them from before observing. This branch of the commerce of Egypt, will thence become still more important.

BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, April 20.

Advices were yesterday morning received from Plymouth, stating the arrival there of the St. Florenzo and Amelia frigates from a cruize, much disabled, having had an action on the 9th instant off Belisle, with three French frigates and a cutter, viz. La Vengeance, of 48 24 pounders, and 400 men; La Cornielle, of 44 18 pounders; and La Semillante, of 42 18 pounders, and a cutter gun vessel of 12 guns, the whole of which being near Houdie Rocks, and the batteries firing on our frigates, they escaped by running into the Loire, after an action of an hour and 20 minutes, in which they suffered very much in loss of men.

The St. Florenza had one killed and 18 wounded; the Amelia 2 killed and 19 wounded. Both ships suffered very severely in their masts and rigging. After the action, the St. Florenzo captured the Decade French brig, from which they obtained the names of the French squadron, and that the French commodore, with 100 men on board his ships were killed. The other ships suffered great loss of men, &c.

April 25.

The Hamburgh Mail which arrived yesterday, brought us further satisfactory intelligence from the different theatres of the war. The Austrians have, since the latter end of last month, been every where victorious. The battle which was fought on the 5th inst. between Verona and Mantua, of which we have hitherto only received unofficial accounts, terminated in the complete defeat of the French, who lost 2000 taken prisoners, 7 pieces of cannon, and an enormous number in killed and wounded. The Austrians, it is said, stormed the French camp. This battle had been preceded by several actions, the conclusion of all of which was to the advantage of the Austrians; the most important of these actions began on the 30th, but was not finished 'till the 31st; it cost the French more than 2500 prisoners, besides a great number of killed and wounded. This ill fortune obliged the Republicans to evacute the port of Buffolengoon the 1st inst. and all those positions which they held between the Adige and the Lake of Garda. Our private letters from the Austrian army in Italy, which bring us the account of these events, inform us too, that such is the depression felt in the French army, that they no longer keep their ground even against a much inferior force. On the 2d, a serjeant and 17 men made 190 soldiers and 23 officers lay down their arms, and took them prisoners, near Villafranca; similar instances have occurred in other places. In the affair of the 26th near Legnago, the French left nearly 3000 killed and wounded, as the Austrians gave no quarter to the Poles of the legion of Dombromski, who were engaged in that battle. The Austrian army, were on the 3d inst. 60,000 strong; and those troops full of enthusiasm, and very confident of success; that 23,000 Russians were expected to join them in a few days. A great number of deserters, chiefly Piedmontese and Swiss, were every day flocking to them from the French army. Part of Piedmont, and the whole of the States of the Church, were at open war with the

Thirty Thousand peasants of the Breſcianeſe had, it was ſaid, taken up arms and riſen againſt the French. The republican cauſe was conſidered in Italy as deſperate.

General Bellegarde had compelled the French to evacuate the whole of the Tyrol, and was purſuing them into the Griſons country, whence we may expect, before long, to ſee them driven. The Auſtrians had on the 4th entered the Engadine, where they took 300 French priſoners, and three pieces of cannon. The cruelty and ravages which the republicans had exerciſed in the Tyrol, had been avenged by the peaſantry on all the French parties which they met. The inhabitants of Italy, of the Tyrol, of the Griſons, and of Switzerland, are filled with ſuch hatred againſt the republicans, that they will prove both zealous and uſeful auxiliaries to the allies. It does not appear that Gen. Hotze had as yet attempted any important enterpriſe againſt the French. On the 12th it was ſuppoſed at Hamburgh, that this General was at Rhinebeck, but the fact was not certain; he will, no doubt, act in concert with the Archduke, whoſe head-quarters were on the 10th ſtill at Enghein; but he was making every neceſſary preparation to paſs the Rhine and to enter Switzerland. As the French could not entertain any doubt that he had this intention, they have ſent a great part of the army of the Danube into that country.—It may be ſuppoſed that the French Directory will do all that their power and their deſpotiſm will enable them, to render the defence of Switzerland as obſtinate as poſſible; but the diſguſt which the Generals have conceived, and the depreſſion of ſpirits of the troops, appear to make it certain that the Auſtrians though they may not have to contend with a feeble enemy, will at leaſt find one capable of leſs exertions than themſelves.

Laſt Evening's Mail.

By the Venillia, Capt. Bates, arrived at Boſton, on Thurſday laſt, we have European Dates ſix Days later than before received:

VERONA, April 16.

Yeſterday the laſt detachment of the Ruſſian army of 24,000 men commanded by Field Marſhal Suwarrow, arrived here.—This army is to beſiege Mantua and Peſchiera, which the French have garriſoned with 15,000 men. A ſecond Ruſſian column is on full march through Gallatia, Auſtrian Sileſia, and Moravia. It is compoſed of 43,000 men. An army of obſervation is forming in Poland, to conſiſt of 80,000 men, to watch the motions of Pruſſia.

LONDON, May 5.

The French army in Italy compriſes fifteen diviſions of 10,000 men each:—Of theſe 150,000, forty thouſand are Italians.

The Allied Army is compoſed of 130,000 of which 15,000 are Neapolitans.

The French loſt, in the battle near Magnan, near Verona, 2500 men taken priſoners, 16 pieces of artillery, &c. Their entire loſs 8,000. Diſorder was ſo paramount in the French detachments that the Generals were plundered by their own ſoldiers. 18,000 muſquets, 17932 ſacks of flour, 24 merchant veſſels, &c. are among the ſpoils of the Auſtrians.

The accounts from Egypt, are to the middle of February. The plague then raged with uncommonly extenſive mortality; and the Pacha of Syria had pledged his head to the Porte, that he will ſend that of Buonaparte.

The following Diplomatic Note has been diſtributed in Germany, by order of the Court of Vienna:

"The French Directory continues to advance the moſt exaggerated pretenſions, and the Imperial Court will not ſuffer itſelf to be degraded by Republicans whoſe object is to humble all princes. Twenty-five millions of faithful and devoted ſubjects, the beſt army in Europe, and immenſe reſources of all kinds, are ſtrong inducements to inſpire the Emperor with a juſt ſenſe of his dignity and power. With ſuch means the Emperor will not allow himſelf to be dictated to; and his example will be followed by every monarch whoſe throne is now threatened by innovation and anarchy.—The cauſe of Kings, when united, can no longer be doubtful; but if they remain divided, their reign muſt ſoon be at an end, and Europe muſt be expoſed to the moſt dreadful calamities."

All veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of or bound to the dominions of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, are embargoed in all the Britiſh ports.

CHARLESTON, June 15.

Stephen Decatur, Eſq; late captain of the Delaware ſloop of war, is promoted to the command of the Inſurgente frigate.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

It is with much pleaſure we obſerve the works for the introduction of water into our city are progreſſing with much rapidity. The laying of the Pipes was yeſterday commenced at the corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

Yeſterday morning arrived from Nova-Scotia, Thomas Barclay, Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's Conſul General for the Eaſtern States of America.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived from the Hook, the United States brig Pickering, Capt. Preble, intending as ſoon as poſſible to prepare for her third cruiſe. As the Pickering paſſed Fort Jay, ſhe gave a federal ſalute, which was returned by an equal number of guns. This is the firſt United States veſſel that has entered our harbor. The pleaſure that the ſcene afforded, was evinced by her receiving three cheers from a large aſſemblage of gentlemen on ſhore oppoſite the place where ſhe anchored—The Pickering's yards being immediately manned, ſaluted in return.

Capt. Preble having been promoted, Lt. Hiller takes the command of the Pickering.

June 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated April 4, 1799.

"Sixteen hundred pounds has been voted by the Merchants at Lloyd's, excluſive of the 500 guineas before ſubſcribed to purchaſe a ſide board of plate as a preſent to Capt. Truxton, for his gallant conduct in the engagement with the Inſurgente."

His Britannic Majeſty's frigate Boſton, Capt Douglas, arrived at this port yeſterday afternoon, having ſeen the remainder of the American veſſels to the latitude of ſafety.

She is to take in ſome proviſions, and proceed to Halifax.

The imports of port wine laſt year into the various ports of Great-Britain amounted to 151,000 pipes, the revenue duties of which, at 40l. per pipe, amounted to five millions ſterling.

BOSTON, June 22.

Further European accounts have been received ſince our laſt. The allied arms continue to be Fortune's favourites. The ſiege of Mantua has commenced; and the Ruſſian column under General Suwarrow arrived at head-quarters at Verona, on the 13th April.

This arrival do not furniſh any thing deciſive reſpecting the Breſt fleet, except that it was poſitively at ſea; and that the Britiſh Commanders had aſcertained its force, but were ignorant of its deſtination. Our accounts, via Halifax, are as late as thoſe from Europe. A letter from Portſmouth (England) of May 3, ſays, "It is reported the French fleet are put into L'Orient, and that the Cæſar was the only Britiſh ſhip which came near them, and has been ſeverely handled."

In Ireland we perceive no remnants of the rebellion.—A ſenſe of common danger, &c. *appears* to have united all parties. The Lord-Lieutenant, by an order, &c. commanded all the corps of yeomanry, &c. on permanent duty.

The Congreſs at Raſtadt, continued ſitting. Notwithſtanding the attacks made by the French armies on all the Auſtrian corps, the French Plenipotentiaries, on the 9th of April, in a note addreſſed to Count Metternich, the Emperor's Plenipo. ſay, "Multiplied acts arreſt the ardour and *ſincerity* of the wiſhes, the *efforts*, and the *ſacrifices* made by the Directory for a prompt and ſolid Peace."——Do theſe maniacs think their *words* can have ſuch influence in the world, as to hide their *actions*?—Or do they think, they have idiots to deal with?—Such effrontery can only be equalled by the "ſkill" which is conſpicuous in all their management; and the apathy with which the Directory hears of the effect of the French piracies in the United States. After ſuch hoſtile *conduct*, and ſuch *pacific language*, the people of the United States muſt know how to appreciate French profeſſions of amity.——"*The fool caſteth firebrands, arrows and death, and ſaith, am I not in ſport?*"

NEWPORT, June 25.

Yeſterday being the annual maſonic feſtival of St. JOHN the Baptiſt, the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. convened at 10 o'Clock, A. M. in the State-Houſe, in this Town, and proceeded to the Election of their Officers for the Year enſuing. The Moſt Worſhipful JABEZ BOWEN, Grand Maſter, having reſigned, the Brethren whoſe Names follow were then unanimouſly elected, viz.

M. W. PELEG CLARKE, Grand Maſter,
R. W. CHRISTOPHER OLNEY, D. G. M.
W. GEORGE SEARS, Sen. G. Warden.
W. EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. J. G. W.
W. JOHN L. BOSS, Senior G. Deacon.
W. GERSHOM JONES, Jun. G. Deacon.
W. JOSEPH TILLINGHAST, G. Treaſ.
W. JOHN HANDY, Grand Secretary.
JABEZ CHAMPLIN, Grand Marſhal.
ROBERT DAVIS, G. Sword Bearer.
Rev. Brother ABRAHAM L. CLARKE, Grand Chaplain.

Honorary Members:—
Brothers GEORGE GIBBS, JOHN DAVIS, HENRY HUNTER, W. BARTON.

At 12 o'Clock a Proceſſion was formed, and proceeded to Trinity-Church, where an excellent and well-adapted Diſcourſe was delivered by the Rev. Mr. DEMON.

After Service, a Collection was made for the Poor, as uſual.

The Proceſſion then returned to the State-Houſe, where Dinner was ſerved at 3 o'Clock.

One Hundred and Forty-ſix Brethren, from this and the other States, attended on the Occaſion, together with the Clergy of the Town—and after partaking largely of that Hilarity and Friendſhip which have for Ages characteriſed the Craft, they retired before the Sun cloſed the Day.

Laſt Friday arrived here the Sloop Aurora, Capt. Slocum, in 8 Days from Charleſton, via New-York, in which came Paſſengers, the Hon. John Rutledge, Eſq; Mr. Garden, Mrs. Peronneau, Mrs. Fitzſimons and Family, and ſeveral other Paſſengers.

A New-York Paper of the 22d Inſtant, mentions that the Brig Hannah, Norris, of this Port from Savannah to Gottenburgh, with Tobacco and Sugar, is captured by the French and carried into Algeziras.

DIED,—At St. Thomas's, on the 3d of May, Mrs. [illegible], Conſul of Pruſſia, after three Days Illneſs with the Yellow Fever.

—In Virginia, *Patrick Henry*, Eſq; one of the Envoys lately appointed to negociate with France.

—At New-York, after a long and painful Illneſs, in the 70th Year of his Age Mr. *Stephen Woods*, of the Old American Company of Comedians.

—At Taunton, the Widow *Elizabeth Purſley*, aged 72 Years—formerly of this Town.

—In this Town, Mr. *George Deblois*, of Halifax, Merchant, in the 59th Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, June 24.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Caroline, Loring,	New-York
Caroline, Akin,	Ditto
Lark, Luther,	Ditto
Riſing Sun, Luther,	Ditto
Schooner Hetty, Shores,	Ditto
Sloop Lucy, Holmes,	Boſton
Aurora, Slocum,	New-York
Schooner Hannah, Seavy,	Penobſcot
Sloop Two Siſters, Earl,	New-York
Brig Storke, Turner,	Havanna
CLEARED,	For
Schooner Chloe, Slocum,	Boſton
Sloop Polly, Bradley,	Ditto
Ship Concord, Doulon,	Buenos Ayres
Sloop Lucy, Luther,	Ditto
Riſing Sun, Luther,	Ditto
Eliza, Bliſs,	New-York
Caroline, Loring,	Boſton
Fair American, Blivin,	New York
Schooner Mary, Bartlett,	Africa
Sloop Riſing Sun, Slocum,	Ditto
Good Intent, Chadwick,	Ditto

DIARY for JUNE, 1799.—by Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day.	Deg.	Wind.	Weather.
	9 H.		
17	72	SW.	Fair.
18	67	NW.	Do.
19	58	SW.	Do.
20	64	SW.	Cloudy.
21	64	SW.	Do.
22	71	SW.	Do.
23	77	SW.	Fair. Foggy.
24			Fair. Th. Sh. Fair.

Mr. TURNER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he intends to open a DANCING SCHOOL, for one Quarter:—Thoſe that chooſe to encourage the ſame, will pleaſe ſend their Children on Thurſday next, at 12 o'Clock, at Mrs. *Penniman's*.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

THE Members of the *Newport Aſſociation of Mechanics and Manufactures*, are requeſted to meet at the State Houſe, on the 1ſt Day of the next Month, at Half paſt 7, P. M. Per Order,

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Secry.*

6 Mo. 24th, 1799.

TWENTY Pipes high Proof BRANDY, juſt arrived and for Sale, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, June 24, 1799.

Juſt received, by Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton,

GUNPOWDER, Hyſon, Souchong, Bohea Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Broglipores.
Fan's, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

For Sale, by JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25 1799.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Thurſday* the firſt Day of *Auguſt* next, at 10 o'Clock before Noon, on the Spot, if the Weather proves fair, if not the next fair Day,

A HOUSE and LAND, late belonging to Cap. Robert Wheatley, deceaſed, very pleaſantly ſituated on a Street leading to the Hill, near to Capt. Caleb Gardiner's, at the South Part of the Town.——The Conditions will be made known at the Time of Sale.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe, 36 by 28, two Story, very convenient for Two Families, with other Out-Houſes, a good Well of Water, ſtanding on a Lot of 100 Feet Square.——For further Particulars inquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 6th Month, 21ſt, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
HAS FOR SALE,

A FRESH Supply of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, among which are,——Caſſimeres, Fancy Veſtings, Calicoes and Chintzes, Satins, Modes, Luteſtrings, Taffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlaſſes, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Iriſh Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Cash as at any Store in the State.

Alſo, juſt Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Luteſtrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, June 24, 1799.

WAS taken out of the Field adjoining the Friends Meeting-Houſe, on the 20th Inſt. a bright Sorrel MARE, about 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer—(ſuppoſed by Miſtake) as a Cheſtnut Mare, with black Mane, Tail and Legs, was left in the ſame Field, removed by any Perſon.——Whoever has taken the ſaid Mare, and will return her to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the one Half.

WILLIAM COLLINS.

Situate (County of [illegible]) State of [illegible], 6th Month.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, at South-Kingſtown, on the laſt Day of June inſt. a Negro Man named CESSMORE, Six Feet high, a thickſet well-ſet Fellow; wore away a thick Leather Pair of Boots, brown Tow-Cloth Trowſers, brown Tow-Cloth Shirt, ſtriped Flannel Veſt, and full Cloth Jacket, with a great Coat of the ſame Cloth as his Jacket, and an old Felt Hat; carried away one Pair of Nankeen Overhalls—his Eyes are inclined, with a Scar on the Calf of one of his Legs; about 38 Years of Age.——Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid Negro, and give Information to the Subſcriber, ſo that he may be found, ſhall receive a reaſonable Reward, and all neceſſary Charges, paid by

WILLIAM WILCOX.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels, and all other Perſons, are forbid harbouring or employing ſaid Runaway, on Penalty of the Law.

South-Kingſtown, June 5, 1799.

ON the 15th of this inſt. June, a Negro Wench went from me, named FLORA, about 24 or 25 Years of Age, a ſhort, ſqueddy-built Wench; had on, when ſhe went away, a green Quilt, and a dark Calico ſhort Gown, and Bonnet, and carried with her a good Calico Gown, and a ſtriped Green, and two ſhort Gowns; one Calico, the other ſtriped; and three Pair of Shoes, four or five Pair of Stockings, and five or ſix Handkerchiefs, with ſundry other Articles of Cloathing, and I have heard, ſhe went into an Houſe and told them, ſhe never intended to come back again.—Therefore, as her Behaviour I hereby forewarn any Perſon or Perſons employing or harbouring her, in any Way, whatever, on Penalty of the Law.

DANIEL SUNDERLAND.

Exeter (R. I.) June 15, 1799.

Gross Thirty thousand peasants of the Bresciennese had, it was said, taken up arms and risen against the French. The republican cause was considered in Italy as desperate.

General Bellegarde had compelled the French to evacuate the whole of the Tyrol, and was pursuing them into the Grisons country, whence we may expect, before long, to see them driven. The Austrians had on the 4th entered the Engadine, where they took 300 French prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. The cruelty and ravages which the republicans had exercised in the Tyrol, had been avenged by the peasantry on all the French parties which they met. The inhabitants of Italy, of the Tyrol, of the Grisons, and of Switzerland, are filled with such hatred against the republicans, that they will prove both zealous and useful auxiliaries to the allies. It does not appear that Gen. Hotze had as yet attempted any important enterprise against the French. On the 12th it was supposed at Hamburgh, that this General was at Rhinebeck, but the fact was not certain; he will, no doubt, act in concert with the Archduke, whose head-quarters were on the 10th still at Enghein; but he was making every necessary preparation to pass the Rhine and to enter Switzerland. As the French could not entertain any doubt that he had this intention, they have sent a great part of the army of the Danube into that country.—It may be supposed that the French Directory will do all that their power and their despotism will enable them, to render the defence of Switzerland as obstinate as possible; but the disgust which the Generals have conceived, and the depression of spirits of the troops, appear to make it certain that the Austrians though they may not have to contend with a feeble enemy, will at least find one capable of less exertions than themselves.

Last Evening's Mail.

By the Venillia, Capt. Bates, arrived at Boston, on Thursday last, we have European Dates six Days later than before received:

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LONDON, May 5.

The French army in Italy comprises fifteen divisions of 10,000 men each:—Of these 150,000, forty thousand are Italians.

The Allied Army is composed of 130,000—of which 15,000 are Neapolitans.

The French lost, in the battle near Magnan, near Verona, 2500 men taken prisoners, 16 pieces of artillery, &c. Their entire loss 8,000. Disorder was so paramount in the French detachments that the Generals were plundered by their own soldiers. 18,000 muskets, 17932 sacks of salt, 24 merchant vessels, &c. are among the spoils of the Austrians.

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PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

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NEW-YORK, June 17.

Yesterday morning arrived from Nova-Scotia, Thomas Barclay, Esq; his Britannic Majesty's Consul General for the Eastern States of America.

Yesterday afternoon arrived from the Hook, the United States brig Pickering, Capt. Preble, intending as soon as possible to prepare for her third cruise. As the Pickering passed Fort Jay, she gave a federal salute, which was returned by an equal number of guns. This is the first United States vessel that has entered our harbor. The pleasure that the scene afforded, was evinced by her receiving three cheers from a large assemblage of gentlemen on shore opposite the place where she anchored—The Pickering's yards being immediately manned, saluted in return.

Capt. Preble having been promoted, Lt. Hiller, takes the command of the Pickering.

June 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated April 4, 1799.

"Sixteen hundred pounds has been voted by the Merchants at Lloyd's, exclusive of the 500 guineas before subscribed to purchase a side board of plate as a present to Capt. Truxton, for his gallant conduct in the engagement with the Insurgente."

His Britannic Majesty's frigate Boston, Capt Douglas, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, having seen the remainder of the American vessels to the latitude of safety.

She is to take in some provisions, and proceed to Halifax.

The imports of port wine last year into the various ports of Great-Britain amounted to 151,000 pipes, the revenue duties of which, at 40l. per pipe, amounted to five millions sterling.

BOSTON, June 22.

Further European accounts have been received since our last. The allied arms continue to be Fortune's favourites. The siege of Mantua has commenced; and the Russian column under General Suwarrow arrived at head-quarters at Verona, on the 13th April.

This arrival do not furnish any thing decisive respecting the Brest fleet, except that it was positively at sea; and that the British Commanders had ascertained its force, but were ignorant of its destination. Our accounts, via Halifax, are as late as those from Europe. A letter from Portsmouth (England) of May 3, says, "It is reported the French fleet are put into L'Orient, and that the Cæsar was the only British ship which came near them, and has been severely handled."

In Ireland we perceive no remnants of the rebellion.—A sense of common danger, *appears* to have united all parties. The Lord-Lieutenant, by an order, May 5th, commanded all the corps of yeomanry, &c. on permanent duty.

The Congress at Rastadt, continued sitting. Notwithstanding the attacks made by the French armies on all the Austrian corps, the French Plenipotentiaries, on the 9th of April, in a note addressed to Count Metternich, the Emperor's Plenipo. say, "Multiplied acts arrest the ardour and *sincerity* of the wishes, the *efforts*, and the *sacrifices* made by the Directory for a prompt and solid Peace."——Do these maniacs think their *words* can have such influence in the world, as to hide their *actions?*—Or do they think, they have idiots to deal with?—Such effrontery can only be equalled by the "skill" which is conspicuous in all their management; and the apathy with which the Directory hears of the effect of the French piracies in the United States. After such hostile *conduct*, and such *pacific language*, the people of the United States must know how to appreciate French professions of amity.——"*The fool casteth firebrands, arrows and death, and saith, am I not in sport?*"

NEWPORT, June 25.

Yesterday being the annual masonic Festival of St. JOHN the Baptist, the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. convened at 10 o'Clock, A. M. in the State-House, in this Town, and proceeded to the Election of their Officers for the Year ensuing. The Most Worshipful JABEZ BOWEN, Grand Master, having resigned, the Brethren whose Names follow were then unanimously elected, viz.

M. W. PELEG CLARKE, Grand Master,
R. W. CHRISTOPHER OLNEY, D. G. M.
W. GEORGE SEARS, Sen. G. Warden.
W. EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. J. G. W.
W. JOHN L. BOSS, Senior G. Deacon.
W. GERSHOM JONES, Jun. G. Deacon.
W. JOSEPH TILLINGHAST, G. Treas.
W. JOHN HANDY, Grand Secretary.
JABEZ CHAMPLIN, Grand Marshal.
ROBERT DAVIS, G. Sword Bearer.
Rev. Brother ABRAHAM L. CLARKE, Grand Chaplain.

Honorary Members:—
Brothers GEORGE GIBBS, JOHN DAVIS, HENRY HUNTER, W. BARTON.

At 12 o'Clock a Procession was formed, and proceeded to Trinity-Church, where an excellent and well-adapted Discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. DEMON.

After Service, a Collection was made for the Poor, as usual.

The Procession then returned to the State-House, where Dinner was served at 3 o'Clock.

One Hundred and Forty-six Brethren, from this and the other States, attended on the Occasion, together with the Clergy of the Town—and after partaking largely of that Hilarity and Friendship which have for Ages characterized the Craft, they retired before the Sun closed the Day.

Last Friday arrived here the Sloop Aurora, Capt. Slocum, in 8 Days from Charleston, via New-York, in which came Passengers, the Hon. John Rutledge, Esq; Mr. Garden, Mrs. Peronneau, Mrs. Fitzsimons and Family, and several other Passengers.

A New-York Paper of the 22d Instant, mentions, that the Brig Hannah, Norris, of this Port, from Savannah to Gottenburgh, with Tobacco and Sugar, is captured by the French, and carried into Algesiras.

DIED,]—At St. Thomas's, on the 3d of May, Mr. *Russell Fuller*, of Providence, after three Days Illness with the Yellow Fever.

—In Virginia, *Patrick Henry*, Esq; one of the Envoys lately appointed to negociate with France.

—At New-York, after a long and painful Illness, in the 70th Year of his Age Mr. *Stephen Wools*, of the Old American Company of Comedians.

—At Taunton, the Widow *Elizabeth Pursley*, aged 72 Years—formerly of this Town.

—In this Town, Mr. *George Deblois*, of Halifax, Merchant, in the 59th Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, June 24.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Caroline, Loring,	New-York
Caroline, Akin,	Ditto
Lark, Luther,	Ditto
Rising Sun, Luther,	Ditto
Schooner Hetty, Shores,	Ditto
Sloop Lucy, Holmes,	Boston
Aurora, Slocum,	New-York
Schooner Hannah, Seavy,	Penobscot
Sloop Two Sisters, Earl,	New-York
Brig Storke, Turner,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Chloe, Slocum,	Boston
Sloop Polly, Bradley,	Ditto
Ship Concord, Dobson,	Buenos Ayres
Sloop Lark, Luther,	Digton
Rising Sun, Luther,	Ditto
Eliza, Bliss,	New-York
Caroline, Loring,	Boston
Fair American, Blivin,	New-York
Schooner Mary, Barthall,	Antigua
Sloop Rising Sun, Slocum,	Africa
Good Intent, Gladding,	Ditto

DIARY for JUNE, 1799—by Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day.	H.	Deg.	Wind.		Weather.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
18	6	77	W.	SW.	Fair.	Fair.
19	7	79	N.	NW.	Fair.	Do.
20	6	67	E.	SE.	Fair.	Do.
21	6	68	SW.	SW.	Cloudy.	Do.
22	6	67	SW.	S.	Cloudy.	Do.
23	6	71	SW.	SW.	Fair.	Fair.
24	6	77	SW.	NW.	Foggy.	Th. Sh.

Mr. TURNER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he intends to open a *DANCING SCHOOL*, for one Quarter:——Those that choose to encourage the same, will please send their Children on Thursday next, at 12 o'Clock, at Mrs. *PENROSE's*.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

THE Members of the *Newport Association of Mechanics and Manufactures*, are requested to meet at the State House, on the 1st Day of the next Month, at Half past 7, *P. M.* *Per Order,*

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

6 Mo. 24th, 1799.

TWENTY Pipes high Proof BRANDY, just arrived and for Sale, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, June 24, 1799.

Just received, by Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton,

GUNPOWDER
Hyson
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Caddies.
Waiters.
Broglipores.
Fan's, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

For Sale, by JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25 1799.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Thursday* the first Day of *August* next, at 10 o'Clock before Noon, on the Spot, if the Weather proves fair, if not the next fair Day,

A HOUSE and LAND, late belonging to Cap. Robert Wheatley, deceased, very pleasantly situated on a Street leading to the Hill, near to Capt. Caleb Gardiner's, at the South Part of the Town.——The Conditions will be made known at the Time of Sale.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-House, 36 by 28, two Story, very convenient for Two Families, with other Out-Houses, a good Well of Water, standing on a Lot of 60 Feet Square.——For further Particulars inquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 6th Month, 24th, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
HAS FOR SALE,

A FRESH Supply of English GOODS, suitable for the Season, among which are,——Cassimeres, Fancy Vesting, Calicoes and Chintzes, Satins, Modes, Lutestrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlasses, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Irish Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Cash as at any Store in the States.

Also, just Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Lutestrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, June 24, 1799.

WAS taken out of the Field adjoining the Friends Meeting-House, on the 20th Inst. a bright Sorrel MARE, about 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer—(supposed by Mistake) as a Chesnut Mare, with black Mane, Tail and Legs, was left in the same Field, unowned by any Person.——Whoever has got the said Mare, and will return her to the Subscriber, shall receive the one left.

WILLIAM COLLINS.

Scituate (County of Providence) State of Rhode-Island, 21st of 6th Month, 1799.

RAN away from the Subscriber, at South-Kingstown, on the first Day of June inst. a Negro Man named SIMON, Six Feet high, a thickset well-built Fellow; wore away a thick Leather Pair of Boots, brown Tow-Cloth Trowsers, brown Tow-Cloth Shirt, striped Flannel Vest, and full Cloth Jacket, with a great Coat of the same Cloth as his Jacket, and an old Felt Hat; carried away one Pair of Nankeen Overhalls—his Eyes are rather red, with a Scar on the Calf of one of his Legs; about 38 Years of Age.——Whoever will take up and secure said Negro, and give Information to the Subscriber, so that he may be found, shall receive a reasonable Reward, and all necessary Charges, paid by

WILLIAM WILLCOX.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels, and all other Persons, are forbid harbouring or employing said Runaway, on Penalty of the Law.

South-Kingstown, June 5, 1799.

ON the 15th of this inst. June, a Negro Wench went from me, named FLORA, about 34 or 35 Years of Age, a short, squaddy-built Wench; had on, when she went away, a green Quilt, and a dark Calico short Gown, and Bonnet; and carried with her a light Calico Gown, and a striped green, and two short Gowns; one Calico, the other striped; and three Pair of Shoes, four or five Pair of Stockings, and five or six Handkerchiefs, with sundry other Articles of Cloathing; and I have heard, she went into an House and told them, she never intended to come back again:—Therefore, for her Behaviour, I hereby forewarn any Person or Persons employing or harbouring her, in any Way, whatever, on Penalty of the Law.

DANIEL SUNDERLAND.

Exeter (R. I.) June 15, 1799.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

OXFORDSHIRE NANCY BEWITCH'D.

By the late Mr. GARRICK.

THO' I'm slim, and am young, and was lively, and fair,
Could sing a sweet song, and in others kill care,
Yet I'm surely bewitch'd, for I can't drive away,
What makes me so restless, by night and by day.
In vain I perplex my poor fancy,
To find out the grief,
But, alas! no relief,
Heigho! what can be the matter with NANCY!

With my head on my pillow, I seek for repose,
Which comes to the wretched, and sostens their woes;
But sleepless, though blameless, I sigh thro' the night;
And the day can't relieve me, tho' ever so bright.
In vain I perplex, &c.

So evil a spirit, that haunts a poor maid,
By the grave sons of physic can never be laid;
If a youth, vers'd in magick, would take me in hand,
I'm sure of a cure, if he waves but his wand.
In vain I perplex, &c.

A young Oxford scholar, knows well my sad case,
For he look'd in my eyes, and read over my face;
So learned he talk'd, that I felt at my heart,
He must have great skill in the magical art.
In vain I perplex, &c.

O send for this scholar, and let him prescribe,
He'll do me more good, than the medical tribe;
Then the rose with the lily again shall appear,
And my heart, now so heavy, dance thro' the whole year;
No more I'll perplex my poor fancy,
To find out the grief,
For he'll soon bring relief,
Heigho! he knows, what's the matter, with NANCY!

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified that in Pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid on *Monday* the first of *July* next.

Transferring of Shares will cease from the 25th Instant until the 2d of July ensuing.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 11, 1799.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by the *Spanish Consul.*——For Particulars apply to the Subscriber,
WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, April 22, 1799.

GRAHAM & TILLINGHAST,

Have just received a large Assortment of
CHOICE SPRING GOODS,
Which they are now selling,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
At the most reduced Prices.

Newport, 10th June, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store a few rods northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

A Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He likewise continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on Captain Caleb Gardner's Wharf——where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantities of Ships or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

Newport, June 24, 1799.

WANTS a Place, as a WET NURSE, a young Woman with a small Child, who can be well recommended.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, June 17, 1799.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH ELTON,

FIFTY Casks of Rice; 150 Barrels Pitch, and Coarse Salt.

Newport, 6th May, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST English GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

SUSAN FOWLER

RETURNS her sincere Thanks to her Friends, and the Public in general, for their Attention—begs Leave to inform them, she has just received a new Supply of CROCKERY, consisting of almost every Article of Convenience, for the Closet or Kitchen.

Also—Fresh Currants, and best Box Raisins.—She keeps constantly, good Loaf and Brown Sugar, Souchong and Bohea Teas, and Spices; a few Dry Goods, and a very handsome Assortment of Morocco and Cloth Shoes, Turbans and Cravats, sprigged and spotted Muslins for Caps, &c. &c.

She flatters herself, that her unremitting Endeavours to please, will continue to meet the Indulgence of her Friends and the Public in general.

☞ All Kinds of home-made CLOTHS, and YARN, taken in Pay, for any of the above Articles.

Newport, May 10, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of Land, in Middletown, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Easton Bailey.——For Terms apply to PAUL THURSTON.

Newport, May 28, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spanish Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—West-India and New-England Rum—Best Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea——Hyson and Souchong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molasses—Chocolate—New-York Soap—fresh Raisins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glass—German Steel by the Fagot or Bar, and a few Bushels of Flax-Seed for sowing.

Also, Russia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A fresh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels first Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates per Quantity, and on reasonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Litharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs His Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hogshead Bushel, or less Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

JUST OPENED,

And ready for Sale,
At the *Buck*, near *Carr's Ferry*,
SPRING and SUMMER
GOODS,
An elegant and well-chosen
ASSORTMENT,
Amongst which are,

Superfine and Common Broadcloths.
Ditto, Ditto, Cassimers.
Ginghams.
Chintzes & Calicoes.
Furniture Ditto.
Shirting Cottons.
7-8, 4-4, and Apron Checks.
Striped & plain Russells, &c. &c. &c.

BY
THOMAS GREEN.

☞ The least Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Home-made *CLOTHS* will be received in Pay, as heretofore.

June 3, 1799.

YOUNG NIMROD,

A DARK Bay, of Size, Blood and Figure, will Cover this Season, at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Portsmouth, at Four Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars for an insured Colt; and Two Dollars the single Leap.

May 25, 1799.

NABOB

WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, on the TAYLOR Farm, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town of Newport, at Five Dollars the Season, or Three Dollars the single Leap.

NABOB will be Three Years old this Grass, is 15 Hands high, a bright Bay, with a black Mane and Tail; has a handsome Star in his Forehead, with one white Foot; was sired by the noted English Horse NIMROD, out of a large, handsome, half-blooded bay Mare; and for Figure and Movement, is beautiful and grand.

Good Pasturing provided for Mares, at a reasonable Price.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

Newport, May 20, 1799.

ATLAS

WILL Cover this Season, on Tower-Hill, in South-Kingstown, near ROWLAND BROWN, Esq's, at Four Dollars the Season, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the single Leap, and Seven Dollars to ensure a Foal.

He is a bright Bay, Five Years old this Grass, Sixteen Hands and an Inch high, with black Mane, Tail and Legs; was sired by the noted imported Horse NIMROD, out of a large, handsome, half-blooded bay Mare; and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judged to be equal to any Horse in the New-England States.

ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, and lived at the Stable of the Subscribers, the last Season, and has proved to be a very sure Foal getter.

Good Pasturing provided for Mares, at a reasonable Price.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

Newport, May 20, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spanish Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amsterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a superior Quality.

All of which will be disposed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogshead or Barrel, or less Quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser.

Also Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conannicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conannicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having in their Possession any Iron-Gun Carriage WHEELS, or other Materials, formerly belonging to Goat-Island, are hereby directed to deliver the same to *John L. Boss*, or his Order, to be deposited at the Garrison of FORT-WOLCOTT, for the Use of the United States.

LEWIS TOUSARD,
Commandant—Rhode-Island.

Newport, 3d June, 1799.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 23d Day of July next, at the *TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE*, in the City of New-York, 48,000 Acres, of very valuable Land, situate in the County of Tioga, State of New-York, Southerly of the Military Tract and Northerly of the Town of Chemung, being Part of the Tract, commonly known by the Name of Watkin and Flint's great Tract; this Tract is surveyed and divided into Townships and Quarter Townships, and the Premises hereby advertised for Sale, consist of the North-East and North-West Quarters of Township No. 5, the South-West Quarter of Township No. 6, the North-East Quarter of Township No. 7, the South-East Quarter of Township No. 8, the North-West Quarter of Township No. 9, and two Lots, in Townships No. 11, and 12, adjoining to Owego River, or Creek, containing together upwards of 3000 Acres. Two of the above mentioned Quarter Townships are divided into Lots of from 150 to 200 Acres, there are a Number of Settlers on the Tract, and several good Roads pass through it, and the surrounding Country is in a rapid State of Improvement.—These Lands will be sold in Quarter Townships, or smaller Quantities, to accommodate the Purchasers, on the following easy Terms—One Fourth of the purchase Money to be paid on the Execution of the Deed, and the Residue in Three equal annual Payments, with Interest, to be secured by a Mortgage on the Premises, or other good Security. The Title is indisputable, and the Maps and Field Books containing a Description of the Lands, may be seen, by applying to *Gilbert Aaron Burr, Henry Rutgers, Alexander Robertson*, or *Marinus Willet*, of the City of New-York, who will treat with any Person, inclining to purchase, previous to the above Day of Sale.

New-York, May 23, 1799.

TO LET,

THE RED STORE, on the Wharf just below Capt. Peleg Wood's formerly improved by the late Silas Cozzens, Esq.——For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 6, 1799.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

OXFORDSHIRE NANCY BEWITCH'D.

By the late Mr. GARRICK.

THO' I'm slim, and am young, and was lively, and fair,
Cou'd sing a sweet song, and in others kill care,
Yet I'm surely bewitch'd, for I can't drive away,
What makes me so restless, by night and by day.
In vain I perplex my poor fancy,
To find out the grief,
But, alas! no relief,
Heigho! what can be the matter with NANCY!

With my head on my pillow, I seek for repose,
Which comes to the wretched, and softens their woes;
But sleepless, though blameless, I sigh thro' the night;
And the day can't relieve me, tho' ever so bright.
In vain I perplex, &c.

So evil a spirit, that haunts a poor maid,
By the grave sons of physic can never be laid;
If a youth, vers'd in magick, would take me in hand,
I'm sure of a cure, if he waves but his wand.
In vain I perplex, &c.

A young Oxford scholar, knows well my sad case,
For he look'd in my eyes, and read over my face;
So learned he talk'd, that I felt at my heart,
He must have great skill in the magical art.
In vain I perplex, &c.

O send for this scholar, and let him prescribe,
He'll do me more good, than the medical tribe;
Then the rose with the lily again shall appear,
And my heart, now so heavy, dance thro' the whole year;
No more, I'll perplex my poor fancy,
To find out the grief,
For he'll soon bring relief,
Heigho! he knows, what's the matter, with NANCY!

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

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Transferring of Shares will cease from the 25th Instant until the 2d of July ensuing.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 11, 1799.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by the *Spanish Consul.*——For Particulars apply to the Subscriber,
WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, April 22, 1799.

GREEN & TILLINGHAST,

Have just received a large Assortment of
CHOICE SPRING GOODS,
Which they are now selling,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
At the most reduced Prices.

Newport, 10th June, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He likewise continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on Captain Caleb Gardner's Wharf—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

Newport, June 24, 1799.

WANTS a Place, as a WET NURSE, a young Woman with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JOSEPH LYON,
FIFTY Casks of Rice; 150 Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, 6th May, 1799.

FOR SALE,
BEST English GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

SUSAN FOWLER

RETURNS her sincere Thanks to her Friends, and the Public in general, for their Attention—begs Leave to inform them, she has just received a new Supply of CROCKERY, consisting of almost every Article of Convenience, for the Closet or Kitchen.

Also—Fresh Currants, and best Box Raisins.—She keeps constantly, good Loaf and Brown Sugar, Souchong and Bohea Teas, and Spices; a few Dry Goods, and a very handsome Assortment of Morocco and Cloth Shoes, Turbans and Cravats, sprigged and spotted Muslins for Caps, &c. &c.

She flatters herself, that her unremitting Endeavours to please, will continue to meet the Indulgence of her Friends and the Public in general.

☞ All Kinds of home-made CLOTHS, and YARN, taken in Pay, for any of the above Articles.

Newport, May 10, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of Land, in Middletown, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Easton Bailey.——For Terms apply to PAUL THURSTON.

Newport, May 28, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spanish Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—West-India and New-England Rum—Best Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyson and Soushong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molasses—Chocolate—New-York Soap—fresh Raisins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glass—German Steel by the Fagot or Bar, and a few Bushels of Flax-Seed for sowing.

Also, Russia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A fresh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels first Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates per Quantity, and on reasonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hundred Bushel, or less Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp
Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality
—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—
Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

JUST OPENED,
And ready for Sale,
At the *Buck*, near *Carr's Ferry*,
SPRING and SUMMER
GOODS,
An elegant and well-chosen
ASSORTMENT,
Amongst which are,

SUperfine and Common Broadcloths.
Ditto, Ditto, Cassimers.
Ginghams.
Chintzes & Calicoes.
Furniture Ditto.
Shirting Cottons.
7-8, 4-4, and Apron Checks.
Striped & plain Russells, &c. &c. &c.

BY
THOMAS GREEN.

☞ The least Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Home-made *Cloths* will be received in Pay, as heretofore.

June 3, 1799.

YOUNG NIMROD,

A DARK Bay, of Size, Blood and Figure, will Cover this Season, at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Portsmouth, at Four Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars for an insured Colt; and Two Dollars the single Leap.

May 25, 1799.

NABOB

WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, on the TAYLOR Farm, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town of Newport, at Five Dollars the Season, or Three Dollars the single Leap.

NABOB will be Three Years old this Grass, is 15 Hands high, a bright Bay, with a black Mane and Tail; has a handsome Star in his Forehead, with one white Foot; was sired by the noted English Horse NIMROD, out of a large, handsome, half-blooded bay Mare; and for Figure and Movement, is beautiful and grand.

Good Pasturing provided for Mares, at a reasonable Price.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

Newport, May 20, 1799.

ATLAS

WILL Cover this Season, on Tower-Hill, in South-Kingstown, near ROWLAND BROWN, Esq'r, at Four Dollars the Season, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the single Leap, and Seven Dollars to ensure a Foal.

He is a bright Bay, Five Years old this Grass, Sixteen Hands and an Inch high, with black Mane, Tail and Legs; was sired by the noted imported Horse NIMROD, out of a large, handsome, half-blooded bay Mare; and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judged to be equal to any Horse in the New-England States.

ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, and stood at the Stable of the Subscriber, the last Season, and has proved to be a very sure Foal getter.

Good Pasturing provided for Mares, at a reasonable Price.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

Newport, May 20, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spanish Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amsterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a superior Quality.

All of which will be disposed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogshead or Barrel, or less Quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser.

Also Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conannicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conannicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having in their Possession any Iron-Gun Carriage WHEELS, or other Materials, formerly belonging to Goat-Island, are hereby directed to deliver the same to *John L. Boss*, or his Order, to be deposited at the Garrison of FORT-WOLCOTT, for the Use of the United States.

LEWIS TOUSARD,
Commandant—Rhode-Island

Newport, 3d June, 1799.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 23d Day of July next, at the *TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE*, in the City of New-York, 48,000 Acres, of very valuable Land, situate in the County of Tioga, State of New-York, Southerly of the military Tract and Northerly of the Town of Chemung, being Part of the Tract, commonly known by the Name of Watkin and Flint's great Tract; this Tract is surveyed and divided into Townships and Quarter Townships, and the Premises hereby advertised for Sale, consist of the North-East and North-West Quarters of Township No. 5, the South-West Quarter of Township No. 6, the North-East Quarter of Township No. 7, the South-East Quarter of Township No. 8, the North-West Quarter of Township No. 9, and two Lots, in Townships No. 11, and 12, adjoining to Owego River, or Creek, containing together upwards of 3000 Acres. Two of the above mentioned Quarter Townships are divided into Lots of from 150 to 200 Acres, there are a Number of Settlers on the Tract, and several good Roads pass through it, and the surrounding Country is in a rapid State of Improvement.—These Lands will be sold in Quarter Townships, or smaller Quantities, to accommodate the Purchasers, on the following easy Terms—One Fourth of the purchase Money to be paid on the Execution of the Deed, and the Residue in Three equal annual Payments, with Interest, to be secured by a Mortgage on the Premises, or other good Security. The Title is indisputable, and the Maps and field Books containing a Description of the Lands, may be seen, by applying to Colonel *Aaron Burr*, *Henry Rutgers*, *Alexander Robertson*, or *Marinus Willet*, of the City of New-York, who will treat with any Person, inclining to purchase, previous to the above Day of Sale.

New-York, May 23, 1799.

TO LET,

THE RED STORE, on the Wharf just below Capt. Peleg Wood's, formerly improved by the late Silas Cooke, Esq.——For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 6, 1799.